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Poetry.

WE'VE ALL OUR ANGEL SIDE.

Despair not of the better part,
That lies in human kind—
A gleam of light still flickereth,
In e'en the darkest mind;
The savage with his club of war,
The sage so mild and good,
Are linked in firm eternal bonds
Of common brotherhood.
Despair not! Oh! despair not then,
For through this world so wide,
No nature is so demoralized,
But there's an angel side.
The huge rough stones from out the mine,
Unfigured and unshorn,
Have veins of purest metal hid
Beneath the surface brown;
Few rocks so bare but to their heights
Some tiny moss plant clings,
And round the peak so desolate,
The sea-bird sits and sings;
Believe me, too, that rugged souls
Beneath their rudeness hide
Much that is beautiful and good—
We've all our angel side.
In all there is an inner depth,
A far-off secret way,
Where, through the windows of the soul,
God sends his smiling ray;
In every human heart there is
A faithful sounding cord,
That may be struck unknown to us,
By some loving word.
The wayward heart in vain may try
Its softer thoughts to hide,
Some unexpected tone reveals—
It hath an angel side.
Despised and low, and trodden down,
LIES WITH THE STONE OF SLIME,
Despising not those lowly lights
Which God had set within;
Groping about in utmost night,
Poor prisoned souls there are,
Who guess not what life's meaning is,
Nor dream of heaven afar.
Oh! that some gentle hand of love
Their stumbling steps would guide,
And show them that amidst it all,
Life hath its angel side.
Rust and mean, and dark enough,
God knows some nature are,
But be compassionate, comes near—
And shall we stand aloof?
Our course of evil will not grow less,
If shared with hearty hand,
For words of peace and looks of love,
Few natures can withstand.
Love is the mighty conqueror—
Love is the beautiful guide—
Love, with her beaming eye can see,
We've all our angel side.

THE MODERN PIANIST.

Behold him perched on his lofty stool,
A graduate from the "modern school,"
Who nods and grimaces by rule;
His wiggles are a "Tremoloso!"
How daintily travel his fingers and thumbs,
As Thalberg, Herz, and Chopin he drums;
While, toying, anon he playfully thrums
Some sprightly "Arioso."
Anticipating efforts of leg-dance,
Half-spell-bound many an ardent swain,
Who, captive to the witching strain,
Are smothering deep emotion!
And mutterings hoarse, like distant thunder,
Or shrieks which cleave the air around,
Are catering for the wide-mouth wonder,
Quite speechless with devotion!
The storm Chromatic loudly sighing
The shafts of Discord thickly flying,
Old Chaos seems to be hard trying
To eel in his emotion!
Affrighted Rhythm and Melody,
Are writhing mid their throes spasmodic!
Yet calm [through red] the hero Rodric
Removes the perspiration!
Oh, who, amid such crash and din,
Such dreadful melodies, pounded in,
Commits a very heinous sin
In smiling at the antic!
For sure it does require much skill,
To properly digest the pill
Administered with such a will!
Tis enough to drive one frantic!
Oh, music of our early years,
That soothed affliction's tide of tears,
That calmed the tempest of our fears
With peaceful benediction!
Alas, thy past! And scarce a theme
Which lingered in our boyhood's dream,
Is heard above the babbling stream
That moves this age of fiction!
THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.
BY JOHN BOWLING.
Ours is a lovely world! how fair
The beauties, even on earth appear!
The seasons in their courses fair,
And bring successive joys: the sea,
The earth, the sky, are full of Thee,
Benignant, glorious Lord or All.
There's beauty in the break of day;
There's glory in the noonday ray;
There's sweetness in the twilight shades;
The seasons in their courses fair,
Arched the grand heaven of blue above,
And all our smiling earth pervades,
And if thy glories here be found
Streaming with radiant all around,
What must the ROSE or GLORE be.
In Thee we'll hope, in Thee we'll find,
Thou wert a never-ending tide!
Thou wert a never-ending sea!

Agriculture.

IMPROVING WORN OUT LANDS.—An experiment, which has been tried by some gentlemen, not far from this point, the past summer, establishes conclusively the value of deep plowing and the economy of good fertilizers; and it also shows that it is better for Connecticut men to go to work on the poor and "worn out" (?) fields which constitute so large a portion of the surface of their own State, than to start for "the west" to farm it, where half the profits of their crops are absorbed in the expense of transportation to a market.—These gentlemen have brought under cultivation some thirty acres of land which had been abandoned as useless, it having been impoverished and drained of all vegetable principle by persistent cropping, years ago. Much of it was too poor to grow grass, pine trees being the only product, and none of it was better than the thinnest and poorest of all old pasture lots. This land, at prices ranging from \$7 to \$13 an acre, has been purchased and plowed with a sub-soil plow—just such an instrument as some of our farmers in Connecticut need to have their skills and ideas plowed up with a little, till they can see the important truth that 2 and 2 make 4, and that right under the very farms which they have impoverished and are now working to poor advantage to gain a bare subsistence, exist other farms which have never yet been touched by the plowshare, and whose capacities are waiting to be developed. A mere annual scratching over of the surface to a depth of ten or twelve inches, will never develop them.—The entire surface of these thirty-odd acres was plowed to the depth of two feet—and this on a light sandy "worn-out" land.—Then a plentiful use was made of guano and phosphates. The result is, that on land hitherto supposed to be too poor for anything, there are acres of such potatoes, corn, and buckwheat, as can be found nowhere else, not even in the Connecticut Valley! The potatoes were planted deep, in drills evenly plowed out by horse power, a superior method, which saves space and greatly benefits the crop. Large and uniformly good seed potatoes were selected for planting. The growing crop undoubtedly surpasses anything of the kind in the State. These potatoes will yield three or four hundred bushels to the acre. As Tristram Shandy says, "A handsome moral might be picked out of this, if I had time to do it;" as it is, we leave the Connecticut farmers to pick it out themselves, with the assurance that it is worth their seeking.—*Hartford Times.*

TRIMMING.—Those who neglected to trim their grape vines in November, may do so this month. It is a much better practice than to trim them in the spring. Many fear to do so, because, when so trimmed, they occasionally find dead wood in the spring, and imagine that it is consequent upon the exposure of the ends of the branches where trimmed. This, however, is not the fact. Inexperienced hands sometimes trim unripe wood, instead of removing it, and this, of course, dies down during winter, which it would do whether trimmed or not. Trimming at this time, prevents bleeding in the spring, and it also saves that portion of pabulum which would arise in the spring from the roots, into the removed parts, thus giving greater vigor to full-pruned vines. We have tried this experiment fully, and are satisfied that grapes grown on vines pruned in the fall, ripen earlier than on those pruned in the spring.

The trimming of fruit trees should occur a week before midsummer, but if neglected at that time, they may be trimmed now. The exposed ends, however, should receive a slight coating of mastic dissolved in alcohol. The alcohol will pass off by evaporation, while the mastic will render the exposed portions water proof. The coating will be so thin as not to prevent the closing over of the bark by future growth, while the wood will remain bright and clean, instead of becoming decayed, and permitting the bark to close over a decayed portion.

TO SELECT EGGS CONTAINING MALE OR FEMALE CHICKENS.—If female birds are required, select the roundest and plumpest shaped eggs; but for males, the longest and most pointed. Another: by the position of the air-cell at the butt-end of the egg those may be selected that will produce the male sex; in these the air-cell is in the centre of the end. If the cell be a little on one side, the egg will produce a female chick. The position of the air-cell is easily discovered by holding the egg between the eye and light.

Farmers' Journal.
GREEN HOUSE.—Air the house as often as practicable and safe, never keeping it entirely closed, even during frosts, if the sun is shining. Water sparingly. In no case leave the house entirely closed for more than thirty six hours; rather give slight fire heat than to exclude all air.

Selected Tale.

**BAD COMPANY;
A SKETCH FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.**

BY AUSTIN C. BURBANK.

It is an old saying 'that a man is known by the company he keeps,' and a saying more true was never uttered. This means that the person is judged by such company, and such judgment must have a powerful weight against the character and interests of any persons. A simple life picture—one drawn from actual observation—will illustrate my meaning.
In a small country village lived a wealthy machinist named Clark. By industry and perseverance he had collected a handsome property, but he still carried on his business the same as before—save that he did not work at the bench, having as much other business as he could attend to. Among his workmen was a youth named Nathan Wilder. Nathan was now almost twenty-one years of age and had been in Mr. Clark's employ nearly seven years, having been bound to him as an apprentice. He was a young man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was respected and loved by all who knew him. His direct qualities were all good, and his personal appearance was not only manly, but eminently handsome.
Yet Nathan had one fault. He had contracted a habit of associating with some of the reckless unprincipled youths of the town. He loved to go away in the evening and meet them at some store or hall, and join with them in laugh, story and jest; and his social nature was of that ardent impulsive kind which leads one to join in just such sport as may chance to be started. Such a youth would never project a bad plan, but should his companions do so, he would be almost sure to join them.—Some of these youths were low and degraded in character; but yet managed to hold on to a certain degree of respectability, through the influence of respectable connections. Young Wilder knew them; they were 'jolly good fellows,' because he had heard others say so, and looked at nothing beyond this. He felt sure that nothing could induce him to do an evil deed, and with this self assurance he was satisfied.
Where now? asked Mr. Clark, as Nathan was preparing to go out one evening. The young man lived with his master, and had been a member of the family the whole term, thus far of his apprenticeship.
"O, just going out to spend the evening with a few friends," replied Nathan, with a slight smile. "Anything particular going on?" pursued Mr. Clark.
"Why some of the boys think of going over to the village," answered the youth with some hesitation.
"For what?"
"Well—there is a sort of party over there to-night."
"Where?"
"At Billy Mac Wayne's."
"And did you think of going with them?"
"Why," answered Nathan, looking down upon the floor, "I thought if the rest went I should go. I did not suppose you would forbid it."
"No, Nathan I should not forbid it, but I should not give you my consent, for I should hope that you would not go."
"But why? A lot of my friends are going and they are only going for a little sport."
"But do you know what kind of sport they will have before they get back? Now mark me Nathan, I do not wish to deprive you of any real pleasure, but I do wish to keep you from danger. You know the character of those who are going, and you know that they will be very sure to commit some evil deeds before they get back. I heard some of the boys in the blacksmith's department talking about it this afternoon. The Peterkin boys will be there and so will the Hampton's and Lumby's. You know that they will get rum at Mac Wayne's and that they will disturb the peace."
"But I should not engage in any such thing as that," said Nathan, with much earnestness. I never take part in their doings."
"You only go to see the sport eh?" queried Clark, with a significant smile.
"Why—yes—I s'pose so."
"So I thought. And now I want you to understand this thing: 'A man is known by the company he keeps.' There is no mistake about this. Now you know that most of the people over in the back village are poor, though they may be industrious and frugal. And you know too that the boys in our village go over there to have their scrapes, because of the poverty and ignorance of the people there. Hence the very starting point is not only wrong, but low and cruel. Only last week, poor Johnny Eastman's fence was torn down, and his barn doors carried off, besides several other tricks of the same stamp.—Perhaps you know of this?"
Nathan Wilder hung down his head, blushed, and a faint 'yes sir,' escaped from his lips.
"You were there weren't you?" pursued Mr. Clark.
"Yes, sir, I was; but I had nothing to do with that—not a thing."
"But you stood and laughed to see it done?"
"I could not help laughing, sir."
"I am sorry, Nathan, that you should have thus helped the evil disposed ones in their work. You need not look so wonderingly at me for I mean just what I say. These wicked rakes ask for no other pleasure but to cause poor people pain, and make their companions laugh. Anything at which you would laugh they would do. Now, I cannot conceive of a meaner or more miserably set than that—Had they come and torn down my fence, it would not have been half so criminal, morally speaking, for Eastman is poor, and must feel such a loss very much."
"I know it was a mean trick, and I—"
"But you stood by and saw them do it?"
"Yes sir; because I didn't want to come home alone."
"I understand it Nathan; and let me assure you that the best way to avoid coming home alone is never to go in the company of any one who may do that of which you would be ashamed. Just as sure as you continue to be seen in that company, just so sure will you be judged with them. Now I am going to give you a bit of information. Only yesterday a gentleman asked me what kind of a young man that Nathan Wilder was. Of course I told him you were a good youth, and asked him what he meant. He then informed me that you were with the party who tore down Eastman's fence, and did other things of equal shame and sin. He did not know that you lived in my family, and he only asked for information, as he had seen you often, and supposed you to be a fine young man. I hope you will not go out this evening."
"Of course I shall not, if you do not wish it."
"The youth hesitated. The fact was, he had been anticipating the sport for two days, and he could not immediately give it up.
"Cooper is going," he said, after some moments of thought.
"Joseph do you mean?"
"Yes, sir."
"I am sorry for it, then, for Joseph Cooper I know is a kind, generous, honest youth, and he ought not thus to ruin his reputation. You look surprised, but I speak the truth. No man, be he ever so pure, can associate long with evil companions without losing his standing among respectable people. Why, you are looked upon by some as having had a hand in the mischief of which I have spoken."
"But people who know me would know better," uttered Nathan quite confidently.
"How should they know better? You seek those evil companions, and are present at their evil work. You know who pulled down Eastman's fence, of course. I don't mean to ask you who did it, but I say you know."
"Yes sir, I do."
"And yet, were you asked who did it, you would not tell."
"Of course not. I would not expose a companion."
"So I supposed. And now look at it. You were in the company—one of the party; the party did certain deeds, and you must bear your share of the blame. But let this pass. You know that those young men with whom you would associate are evil disposed; and you know, too, that if they go over to Mac Wayne's to-night, they will be up to some sort of mischief. I think I have said enough to enable you to understand the rest. Now you may spend the evening with Mabel, or you may go over to the back village, just as you choose."
Nathan Wilder started as he heard these words; but, before he could make reply, his master was gone. But he was not long left alone, for to a moment more a bright eyed, lovely girl, of some nineteen summers, came tripping into the room.—She was Mr. Clark's only child. Long had the youth loved that fair girl, and he knew that she loved him in return; but he had not yet had the courage to mention the subject to his master, for he was only an apprentice though a few short months would see him free. But a strange hope started to life in his bosom now.—Those last words of the parent, and the peculiar tone in which they were spoken and the look which accompanied them, meant something.
"Are you going out this evening?" the girl asked.
"No," he promptly answered.
"Good! I shall have company, for father and mother are both going out to spend the evening."

Half an hour afterwards, Joseph Cooper called for Nathan to accompany him, but his mission was fruitless. He urged, and urged, but Nathan said 'No.'
"When will you go?" asked Cooper.
"Never again on any such errand, and I advise you to follow my plan."
Cooper at length found that the youth was in earnest, and, with a derisive laugh he went his way.
We need not tell how Nathan spent the evening, nor how happy he was. But one thing we will state. Very late, after many very meaningless things had been talked about, Nathan arrived at a point where he found courage to ask Mabel if she thought her father would ever consent to receive him for a son-in-law.
"He has spoken with me on the subject," answered the maiden, frankly and firmly, "and he told me that, if you made as good a man, morally and socially, as you had thus far been as a boy and youth, he should be happy to see me your wife."
For some moments after that, the youth thought more than he spoke; and the glistening tears that stood in his eyes told how deep were his feelings.
On the following morning, Nathan went early to the shop, happy and buoyant.—About an hour afterwards, Joseph Cooper made his appearance, looking sleepy, and with a pale face.
"Well, Joe," said Nathan, "what sort of a time did you have last night?"
"Glorious—glorious," cried Cooper.—"Rum enough, though, and I was fool enough to drink some."
This last clause was spoken in a changed tone.
"Why, I did not know that you ever drank!" said Nathan, with much surprise.
"I don't like to; but I had to last night. They hung on so that I couldn't get rid of it."
"Ah, Joe, you'd better have taken my advice last night."
"And how long is it since you have become so nice?" asked Cooper, with some irony.
"Only since last evening," kindly replied Nathan; and even then I became so only from the plain advice and counsel of another."
"But we had some rare sport!"
"And what kind of sport was it?"
"O, some—I tell you." And as Cooper thus spoke, he gave a significant wink, and then went to his bench.
Joseph Cooper was only two and twenty, and had been an apprentice to Mr. Clark until his majority, since which time he had been at work as a journeyman.
Nothing more was said on the subject of the last night's scrape until near the middle of the afternoon. It was near three o'clock, when the deputy sheriff entered the shop and inquired for Joseph Cooper.
"Where is Cooper?" the officer asked of Nathan Wilder.
"That's him, at the other end of the shop, sir."
"Let's see," resumed the visitor, glancing over a paper he held in his hand; where were you last night?"
"At home, sir."
"You didn't go over to the back village?"
"No, sir. I've concluded to let that company go without me, he replied."
"Good. I'm glad of that, uttered the sheriff, emphatically; and then he went along to where Cooper was at work.
He spoke with the young man, and the latter turned pale as death. There was much evident begging and praying, but in vain. The officer had come for Joseph Cooper, and he could not go without him. So Joe washed his hands and put on his coat and hat, and then, with a trembling step, he accompanied the officer from the shop.
When Nathan went out, after his day's work was done, he learned the whole story. On the night before, a party of young men had gone over to the back village and had a carousal at Billy Mac Wayne's; and on their return they tore down fences, carried away barn doors, opened barn yards and let the cattle out, stole water melons, and several other things of like character.—News had been received there that the party were coming, and they were watched. They were seen to do these things, and though it was too dark to distinguish faces at the time, yet all who were at Mac Wayne's were known, and they had been traced to their mischief.
That very evening the whole party, fourteen in number, were arraigned before a justice and the complaint was entered against them. Poor Cooper pleaded that he had nothing to do with the work, and while tears rolled down his cheeks he asserted his innocence.
"You have been in this same company before?" said the justice.
"Yes, sir," hesitatingly answered Cooper.
"And you have known their character for mischief and disturbance?"
"Yes, sir; but I—"
"Never mind, now," interrupted the

justice. "You should have thought of all this before. No one man of this party would have ever gone alone and done that work. It takes a gang to make such doings worth while, and you have been a member of that gang some time. If you would be pure and above suspicion, you must beware what company you keep."
After this, the justice went on to speak of the many wicked deeds which had been done in times past, and which, for the sake of the friends of the perpetrators, had been passed over; but the thing could not be overlooked now. The crime may have been sport to the doers, but poor, honest men had suffered heavily. A stop should be put to it.
"I," said the judge, "can only impose a fine of twenty dollars, and as I think the enormity of the offence demands a heavier penalty, I must commit you to be tried at the next term of the Superior Court."
Each of them was required to give bail to the sum of one hundred dollars. Nathan Wilder became bail for Cooper, and the others found bail among their friends.
That night Nathan went home a wiser man, and in his heart he thanked Mr. Clark for the counsel he had given. Joseph Cooper went home wiser, too, but he was miserable and unhappy. He now saw what evil company had done for him, and he wished that he had been wise before.
Within a week, eleven of the guilty party went and saw the people whose property had been abused, and not only confessed their error, and offered to make pecuniary restitution, but they also implored forgiveness, and promised to do so no more. The consequence was, that at the next term of the court no complaint appeared against the contrite youths. Only three ring-leaders—three low, reckless, hardened youths—were tried, and were sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail.
It was a good lesson to many a youth in that town, and from that time forth there were no more such disturbances of the peace and injuring of property; for the more virtuous of the youths had learned how dangerous it was to be found in bad company, and had consequently withdrawn from all connection with such, while the few who were evil in mind and dared not go alone upon any such work, having lost the respectable cloak which the presence of decent people had formerly thrown over their deeds.
In time, Nathan Wilder became the husband of Mabel, and a partner in business with Mr. Clark. He is now a middle aged man, and has a family of noble children, and no lesson of social life does he urge more strongly upon his children than the simple truth:—"A man is known by the company he keeps."

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES.
A watch is no longer, as it was formerly an object of luxury destined exclusively for the rich; it has become an article of the first necessity for every class in society, and as, together with the increased perfection of this article, its value has in the same time considerably diminished. It is evident that a common watch which will exactly indicate the time of day, is actually, by its low price, within the reach of almost every individual, who will likewise feel anxious to possess one.
For this reason, and in proportion as commercial and maritime relations are extended and emancipated from the trammels in which the great central marts of commerce have involved them, so will distant nations become civilized; and it may be fairly anticipated that the art of watch-making will form part of the great current of improvement.
The number of watches manufactured annually in Neuchâtel may be calculated to be from 100,000 to 120,000 of which about 25,000 are in gold and the rest in silver.
Now, supposing the first on average to be worth \$30, and the others \$4, it would represent a capital of \$1,300,000 without taking into consideration the sale of clocks and instruments for watch-making, the amount of which is a very large.
The United States of America consume the largest quantity of these watches. With the exception of gold and silver for the manufacture of the watch cases, the other materials for the construction of the works or mechanism of the Neuchâtel watches are of little value, consisting merely of a brass or steel. The steel is imported from England, and is reckoned the best that can be procured; the brass is furnished by France.
With respect to gold and silver, the inhabitants of Neuchâtel have had for a long time no other resource but to melt current money, until they received gold from England, which the English merchant received from California.
The number of workmen now employed in watch making is estimated at from eighteen thousand to twenty thousand, but it is difficult to arrive at the exact number, as the population employed carry on the business in their own houses.

Historical.
MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND, 1663.
At a meeting of the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Assistants, held in Newport 25th of November, 1663.
The Governor, Benedict Arnold, in presence of the Deputy-Governor and five Assistants was engaged.
The Deputy-Governor, Wm. Brenton, in presence of the Governor and five Assistants was engaged.
Mr. Wm. Baulston, Assistant, engaged.
Mr. William Field, Assistant, engaged.
Mr. John Greene, Assistant, engaged.
Mr. John Coggeshall, Assistant, engaged.
Mr. Joseph Clarke, Assistant, engaged.
Mr. James Barker, Assistant, engaged.
At a meeting of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Assistants, at Newport, the 26th of November, 1663.
Agreed on and ordered, that John Sanford is chosen Clerk of this present meeting, and till the Court of Election, and is engaged.
The Governor, Deputy-Governor, and council, having informed the Indian kings, viz. Quassickquash and Ninigamit, that his gracious Majesty of England &c., having taken notice of the Narragansett Sachems submitting themselves subjects to his Royal Father, which submission they subscribed in writing and sent unto England by Mr. Gorton and others of Warwick, they own that they did submit themselves to his Majesty's Royal Father by a writing under their hands about nineteen years ago, and they are now come to know what answer his Majesty is pleased to return them; also they owned that they sent a further declaration of their submission unto his Majesty by Mr. John Nickson, owning themselves therein his Majesty's subjects; as also they then by the said Mr. Nickson sent their humble petition unto his Majesty for relief in several wrongs offered and done unto them by the other colonies. The aforesaid submission sent by Mr. Gorton, &c., being read in this meeting and showed the said Sachems, they owned it their act.
It being informed to the Narragansett Sachem Quassickquash, that his Majesty of England &c., had graciously been pleased in our patent to take the said Sachem and all the Narragansett Indians and lands unto his gracious protection, as subjects on himself, and also that his Majesty hath given this colony the government thereof. The said Sachem did voluntarily make answer that he most kindly thanked King Charles for his grace therein.
It being also informed unto Ninigamit, Sachem of the Nyanacott country, as was informed as aforesaid to the Narragansett Sachem, he answered that he most kindly thanked King Charles. The said Sachem being showed the aforesaid declaration and petition sent by Mr. John Nickson, they owned the same to be their act, and do return his Majesty great thanks for his gracious relief in releasing their lands from those forced purchases and mortgages of their lands by some of the other colonies.
It is ordered that a General Assembly be by warrant from the Governor or Deputy-Governor called to assemble and sit at Newport on the first Tuesday in the month of March next, to order the colony affairs and prepare for the Court of Trials following, which said Assembly should have been now forthwith called had not the hazard of the season of the year hindered.
Mr. Joseph Turrey was continued recorder of the Court of Trials. The town constables, town clerks, and town sergeants were also continued, and to be engaged anew.
James Rogers, General Sergeant, and John Sanford, General Attorney, were continued in office and engaged.
All town officers, and all officers of the militia were also continued. One Assistant in each town was authorized to call a town meeting for the choice of deputies to sit in the General Assembly. The governor, deputy, and council then adjourned.
On the 26th of January a terrible earthquake was felt in the northern part of America. It was felt throughout New England and New Netherlands; but Canada was the chief seat of its convulsions. It began about half an hour after five in the evening. While the heavens were serene, there was suddenly heard a roar, like that of fire. The buildings were instantly shaken with unceasing violence, the doors opened and shut of themselves, with a fearful clattering. The bells rang without being touched. The walls split asunder. The walls repaired and fell down. The fields put on the appearance of precipices; and the mountains seemed to be moving out of their places. The first shock continued nearly half an hour. Several violent shocks succeeded this, the same evening and the next day; nor did the earthquakes cease until the following July. The effect of the first in January were remarkable. Many fountains and small rivers became sulphurous; and in some the waters became so hot that they run belated was so altered that it could not be distinguished. Many trees were torn up and thrown to a considerable distance; and some mountains appeared to be much broken and moved. Half way between Tadoussac and Quebec, two mountains were shaken down; and the earth thus thrown down formed a point of land, which extended half a quarter of a league into the river St. Lawrence. The island aux Coudres became larger than it was before; and the channel in the river became much altered.
HOLMES' ANNALS, pp. 387.

On Wednesday evening of last week we had the pleasure of being present at the opening of the second Annual Exhibition of the Rhode Island Art Association, at their room in Providence; and while we express ourselves highly pleased with the arrangements on that occasion and the excellent arrangement for the display of works of art to the best advantage, we derive a still higher satisfaction in knowing that the Association is now firmly established, with every prospect of doing much for the culture of art in this State. In the commencement the task was all up-hill work, but the call for means to advance it was met with a ready response, and liberal sums have been subscribed, and still are coming in, to secure the early development of plans for a School of Design, which will be open to all who desire to improve the opportunity thus afforded them. Valuable pictures have been freely contributed, and of these there will hereafter always be a number on exhibition; casts from some of the most celebrated statues of Greece have been secured, and a very handsome sum has been subscribed to send to Paris for the same end, and in a short time casts from the finest models in the world will thus be brought together, to form a valuable collection and to assist those who will have the management of the school.

Schools of Design have become an essential part of the means of education in France, and to a great degree in England. It is to the training and instruction imparted in these schools that we are indebted for the exquisite finish and taste displayed in all the manufactures that we import. Our own manufacturers and mechanics lack not skill and dexterity in executing whatever they undertake; but the designs, be it known, are nearly all imported, and, as a general thing, the designers in this country are all imported also. This was exactly the case with Great Britain, and until schools were established in Manchester and other leading towns, French designers alone furnished the patterns for their manufactures, as they are doing to-day for America.

At the great exhibitions at London and Paris, the contributions from this country were chiefly confined to a display of agricultural implements; and although the laugh was raised against us, from the fact that the superiority of the articles before the public was not at first understood, yet when the truth dawned upon it the current turned the other way, and as honors were showered upon the exhibitors we all became justly proud of their success. But while we rejoice that it was so, it is no less certain that the same favorable results will have been attained, with a still greater share of medals, had our manufacturers been able to compete in the field of design as well as in the utility of their wares. At present, however, this is out of the question; we are lamentably behind our neighbors in the study of the beautiful, and it is only by beginning at the foundation and working up to that desirable end, can it be attained. A School of Design, and that alone, will do it, and it is greatly to the credit of this State that such a measure has been well received with the promise of a liberal support.

The present exhibition is smaller than that of last season, and intentionally so. The pictures are chiefly contributed by the artists themselves; they are selected with care, and among them are some of the finest specimens that we have seen brought together for some time. On Wednesday evening, at the private view, the rooms were well filled by the members of the Association, and at eight o'clock Mr. D. Moxon, of New York, delivered a short address on Monumental Art. It was very able and the result of many years study of art. Mr. Moxon is the fortunate owner of a number of fine specimens of the English school of water-color painters, several of which (among them a sketch by John Ruskin) he has kindly loaned to the association during the present exhibition.

We import our vices and follies from the old world as well as all our fashions and fancy wares, and one of the worst class of follies that have been introduced is that of arsenic eating, which is resorted to in some parts of the Continent "to improve the complexion" and give the figure a plump and rounded appearance. We learn from the St. Louis Herald that two ladies of that city, members of wealthy families and ladies of fashion, have recently died from an overdose of this poison. They had been in the habit of indulging in the dangerous and unwholesome practice of gratifying their vanity, and have paid the penalty. The practice once commenced, like opium eating, must be continued until the end, which necessarily approaches sooner than under ordinary circumstances. The dose at first is exceedingly small, and this really has the desired effect, but it must be steadily increased, and soon a quantity that would cause instant death, to one who had not undergone such a training, can be taken without the injurious effects being felt. But a time soon comes when the dose, as in the cases recorded above, is sufficiently large to put an end to such folly. The Herald says "there is no doubt of the fact that this practice is general among our fashionable butterflies, at least, to such an extent as to become alarming."

A merry Christmas to our readers, one and all. Tuesday next will be Christmas day, and a right merry time it will be for all the little ones who have friends able and willing to encourage a visit from Santa Claus. And to the children of the poor, we trust, also, it will prove a day to be remembered for a long time. They, of all others, should be cared for at such times, for the happiness of the more fortunate only makes their wants the more apparent; and surely it is no hard matter to share with the destitute the goodly portion that has fallen to our lot.

The custom of giving and receiving presents on Christmas morn, has of late years grown into general favor with us, and is by no means confined to those who celebrate the day with religious ceremonies, but all esteem it a privilege once a year to exchange tokens of love and friendship. The bonds of union are thus strengthened, the affections are kept alive and warm, while whole households are made happy, and the influence on all is unmistakable.

As usual, on Christmas day, there will be services at Trinity, Zion, and Emmanuel churches, at half past ten and at Emmanuel on Christmas eve.

We regret to learn that a sad accident befel the youngest child of Mr. NATHANIEL BROWN, of Middletown, on the 16th inst, which resulted in its death. The little fellow, but fifteen months old, was tied into a high chair and placed near the stove, that it might be kept warm. While engaged in swinging its body about and exercising its limbs as well as it could, the chair was overturned and the boy struck heavily against the stove, receiving a blow which caused its death, and at the same time it was considerably scalded by hot water.

There is a fellow round passing spurious silver coins of the denomination of "quarters," he having been detected in the act in Fall River, but made good his escape before he could be arrested. In his flight he threw away a handful of the bogus. The rogue has probably a supply of the same sort at command and will not give it up. Fall River clearing house for a market and is likely to turn up here as elsewhere.

A friend, who vouches for its truth, relates the following, which rather surpasses Mr. Partington's inquiry at the Boston Castle Show for the "hydraulic ram" and "Pop's Bull." It is the story of a bull made by a librarian of one of our most noted universities, who, having received a "Treatise on Irish bulls," placed it in the agricultural department and duly entered it in the catalogue.

Persons who wish to vote in 1856, should see that their names are registered on or before the 31st day of December.

It must be a source of congratulation to every one to observe the excellent condition of nearly all our streets at present, and we have only to revert to the time when Spring street was what its name would indicate, a mass of mud and water three-quarters of the year, to appreciate the order in which all the leading thoroughfares have been placed through a liberal and judicious expenditure of money. Our taxes—now equal to five dollars for every man, woman and child—have increased to an extent beyond which it is not possible to go without great complaints from the many who have no means of increasing their income, and who are even now compelled to make sacrifices to retain their small possessions; but thus far the burden has been borne cheerfully, and with the understanding that the large expenditures were necessary to make the city attractive to the thousands who annually spend a portion of their time here.

But when the work of repairing the highways, that have long been neglected is brought to a close, and there is less call for expensive outlays on streets that have recently been opened, will there be any reduction in our taxes; or, rather, will the taxes be brought within the means of those who have to bear the burden and heat of the day? We fear not, for it is much easier to lay out money and get into expensive habits than it is to retrench.

With all that has been done in the way of improving property and bringing various tracts of land into the market to realize large prices, as a community we are still without resources that are available. Probably three-fourths of the inhabitants of this city realize but little benefit from the influx of so many thousands during the summer season; while on the other hand, they, in common, are subject to the rise in everything, to which must be added an increased rate of taxes, with no corresponding increase of business. The few are benefited and have even acquired a handsome property during the past few years, but the majority of tax-payers have been by no means so fortunate. We know that the tax of the present year has fallen very heavily on many, who have, nevertheless, paid willingly their part to embellish our streets and squares, denying themselves in some other way; and while we commend their public spirit, we hope, with them, that it will not often be as fully tested as of late.

The London Times, on learning how little care England has for the fairs expressed of a collision with this country, was made as "happy as a clam." Now it is as good-natured as it well can be and seems as ready to tickle us as it was a few weeks ago to eat us up. Hear his quiet laugh as he reviews the whole thing:—

"All the demonstrations against this country were as good as a joke as getting up subscriptions and publishing addresses with a view to the conquest of Ireland; and the general chorus of our American contemporaries when we talk about fighting is, 'How could you Britishers be so silly as to do that? It is all got up by the Government for the people who, not having been long in America, and having come there with certain grudge against England, are ready to vote for anybody who makes a show of opposing them.' It is like the Irish game of 'The Battle of the Boyne'—a mere bluff for a show, but on no account to be taken."

We are delighted to learn that, instead of being intent upon our destruction, America is at this moment busily engaged with what above all things ought to engage her, her own domestic affairs. What will be the result of the Know-Nothing movement? What is to be done with the double return from Kansas? Who is to have the distribution of the 15,000 places committed to the care of the incoming President? These are questions which, every citizen, we trust, will continue to occupy, the American people, in preference to those inflammatory topics to which Messrs. Cushing and Mayne would so much direct their attention. For ourselves, we can say this—that so long as America is content to be true to the principles and advice bequeathed to her by the illustrious men who founded her Republic—so long as, avoiding entangling alliances, and unbecoming interferences, she will stand by her own domestic affairs, and her own matchless territory, applying art to the subjugation of nature, and working out her own institutions in her own way, she shall find in the people of England the best friends and the best customers in the world, who will view her increase in wealth and prosperity with a feeling of exultation rather than rivalry, who will abstain from any interference which might wound her sensibility or excite her resentment, and if by any chance or office she should be between us, America would always find ready to make her any reparation which she can reasonably demand."

The Paris Constitutionnel, in a review of American affairs, says of the "Sound Question" that it is deficient; "there is nothing to be made of it in an electoral point of view, and we may therefore look upon it as abandoned." And it goes on to say:— "We are confident that it will be the same with all other questions which might have a tendency to embroil us or our allies with Brother Jonathan. After all, we must learn to take him just as he is, and not to alarm ourselves unnecessarily when he swaggers a little from time to time. In a war with him we certainly would have to look sharp, for he would certainly not be so strong. But he has too much good sense to plunge headlong into a quarrel which does not concern him, and that to take the side where he has a chance of receiving the worst treatment. We shall rest good friends with the United States. We congratulate the Americans, as well as ourselves, on so agreeable a prospect."

As an illustration of manners and opinion in Russia, the following little story, picked from a miscellaneous newsletter in the Times, may be cited in literary journal. A bookseller of Helmsford, who was desirous of proceeding to Sweden on business, was informed by the police, on his applying for a passport, that there were no books wanted now in Russia, and therefore he might spare himself the journey. The passport was refused.—*Critic.*

The Russians are very far behind the Turks in the culture of the lighter kinds of literature, and as an illustration of this it is enough to point to the extent of the periodical press in Constantinople.—Fifteen papers are printed in that city, in various languages, and although there is nominally a censorship, the press is practically as free as that of the United States.

On Thursday evening the Rev. Mr. EAMES, of Providence, delivered a lecture before the Mechanics' Association, on Turkey; or, rather, on what came under his observation during a short stay in that empire at the time that preparations were making for the opening of the present war in the East, with some account of the appearance of the Allies before they had encountered the Russians, and a description of his journey from Constantinople to the Balkan.

Last evening, GEORGE SKINNER, Esq., of Boston, delivered the third lecture of the course, and the fourth will be delivered on Thursday evening next, by OSBORN TUFANT, Esq., of Springfield.

The season has been remarkably open and mild, and up to the present time we have hardly had a day cold enough to remind us that we are in the midst of winter. But one slight fall of snow, no severely cold days or nights, and for the greater part of the time the sun has shone out brightly upon us. The days are now at their shortest span, and the old adage says that when they begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen. This doubtless will be true enough; but it is a great thing for the poor that we have thus far had weather that does not tax severely their scanty heaps of wood and coal.

We observed on Wednesday that the glass dial of the clock in the State House was broken in three places. How it was done we are not informed, but it occurred to us that it might have been caused by the heat from the lights on the inside and the cold air on the outside. The parts are still in their places, held there by the rim that surrounds the edge of the plate.

According to the California Farmer, tobacco of the finest quality can be raised advantageously in that State. The yield per acre, of a quality equal to the best Havana, is twelve to fifteen hundred pounds. The seed used is from Cuba, of the kind known as the river leaf, used exclusively for cigars.

The catch of mackerel this season will exceed that of last year by twenty thousand barrels, but the profits will be no greater, on account of the increased expense of the outfit.

WHO? WHAT? AND WHERE?—or, a few facts for the Invalid.—Have our readers ever heard of Professor HOLLOWAY? Undoubtedly they have, just as they have heard of HEMLOCK, ASARIN, OXGEN, SELLING, and other names, who are the great benefactors of the human race. But have they asked themselves who and what he is? They have no definite information on that matter, and will proceed to enlighten them. The Professor is an English physician, a native of that country which produced Harvey, Hunter, Abernethy, and other illustrious names in the science of medicine. "So much for the who; and now for the what. He is to other physicians what CLAY, WEBSTER and CALHOUN were to statesmen, what WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GARFIELD were to patriots and generals, what SHAKESPEARE was to dramatists, and LUTHER and CALVIN to preachers;—viz: the greatest of his age and profession. His reputation has penetrated the barriers of malice, and he avowedly stands alone, the MEDICAL COLOSSUS of the world. So much for the what."

WHEREFORE do we speak of him here? If, when our fellow countrymen were dying by thousands, of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth, we had heard of a remedy which would arrest the progress of the disease, and stay the footsteps of the spoiler, and we had neglected to communicate it, what would have been our desert? Truly, a very summary punishment by Lynch law. For if there be any duty more imperative than another, it is this— "to visit the sick in their affliction," and to use every means for their restoration to health. This is why we speak of Professor HOLLOWAY. This is our answer to the WHEREFORE.

Years ago, when the Professor was a much younger man than he is at present, his attention was directed to the great disproportion between the cures performed by the physician, and those which they undertook to perform. He observed that not once in a score of cases were they successful. It seemed to him, that if medicine was not worthy the name of a science, that it was merely a thing of chance, and therefore a positive injury to mankind, or that the Physicians were ignorant of the true healing art. Having embarked in the study of human physiology, and understanding the pathology of diseases, he sought upon the true reason of want of success, and made that discovery which will immortalize his name. To cure a disease, doctors treated it locally, topically. Was it the kidneys that were deranged? Or the liver? Or the stomach? Or the lungs? Straightway they proceeded to prescribe for kidneys, liver, lungs, or stomach, not knowing that the evil was contained in the blood which fed those organs with its life-giving stream, and that to arrest the disease at its very seat and centre, they should purify that vital fluid, and leave the rest to nature. This is the secret of Dr. HOLLOWAY'S astonishing success in all parts of the world. He purifies the blood and health follows.

Let any sick person, who has "suffered many things of many physicians," and obtained no benefit, give heed to these words of ours, and try HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—if he is internally afflicted, or HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, if he is suffering from wounds or sores. He will thank us for our advice, and rejoice that the Professor has arrived in this country, and opened an extensive establishment in New York, which promises to rival his mammoth one in London.—*U. S. Journal.*

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.—The Dec. number closes the XXXIII volume of this leading magazine in the commercial and mercantile world. The present number contains articles on the Progress of Commerce and Science; The Harbours of the Arctic Expedition; Commercial and Industrial Cities of Europe; Uniformity in Weights and Measures and Coin among Nations; and the Commercial Policy of the United States. The Law Merchant, &c., &c. The editor, Freeman Hunt, Esq., is collecting material for his forthcoming "Lives of American Merchants." Among the merchants included in the first volume of the series are the late Thomas P. Cope and Stephen Girard of Philadelphia, James G. King, Samuel Ward, Thomas Eddy, Gordon Lee and Jacob Lorillard of New York, Thomas H. Perkins, Peter C. Brooks, Samuel Apportion, Joseph May, Patrick T. Jackson, William Parsons and Jonas Chickering of Boston. Providence is to be represented in the collection by Nicholas Brown and Samuel Slater, and Salem by the late Joseph Peabody.

My First Season, by Beatrice Reynolds, Fretledge & Co., Boston. G. E. Hammett, Jr., Boston. 1 vol. 8 vo., pp. 254. This is a volume of light reading, the heroine recounting the events of her life, commencing from the death of her last surviving parent, at the age of fourteen, and closing with the marriage of nearly all the parties introduced upon the stage, herself excepted. The scene is laid in England, in high life, the dialogue flows easily, with, of course, a full share of match-making brought about in the most delicate way, and here and there will be found a good bit at the want of gallantry that becomes more and more apparent at the present day.

Little's Living Age, for the week, contains a chapter of "Gossip," from the London, character, and of the same, "Letter from Bishop Monro to Heretics to Burn; Life of Sir William Pepperell," &c., &c., together with excellent poetical selections and short articles.

The following works have been received and will be sold at a new and improved price, at Sampson & Co., through Harcourt, President's Printing House, &c.; Plain Talk on Home Matters; Great Key Diamond, and Every Beginning is Easy for Children who Love Study. The two last are capital books for Christmas presents for the little folks at home. "Every Beginning is Easy" is in quarto form, with beautifully colored plates.

From Geo. P. Putnam & Co., we have Casper, by Amy Leotop. We can only say at present that it belongs to the series known as Ellen Montgomery's book-shelf, and is particularly designed for a Christmas gift. For sale by Hammett.

Sword's Pocket Almanac for 1856, containing lists of the Bishops and Clergy in each Diocese, and other statistics of the Church, with the Constitution and Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, may be obtained at Hammett's.

City Council.

NEWPORT, December 18, 1855.
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Present His Honor the Mayor, Aldermen Braman, Stevens, Alliman, Spooner and Hammett. Absent—Hammett.

Finance Report No. 12, recommending bills to the amount of \$170.95, to be paid from city treasury. Passed.

Report of committee on straggling Mary street, recommending that the same be paved, and that the flag staff at the Army Hall, referred to committee on street and lamps.

Petition of A. N. Littlefield et al., asking that the street in the vicinity of the Congregational church be closed for a short time.

Resolved, That the committee of the Congregational church have liberty to close Pelham street from Spring to the length of the church, to prevent the passing of carriages and horses, during the erection of the church edifice now progressing; they not using more than six feet on Spring street and keeping the sidewalk on the north side of Pelham street free from obstruction, and when they shall suspend their work they shall open the street again and clear up the rubbish from the streets in front of the building. Passed.

Resignation of William H. Heath as city measurer accepted.

Sundry bills were received and referred to committee on finance.

Petition of Patrick Sullivan for leave to dig a drain across Tanner street into the main sewer, referred to committee on highways.

Several bills were received and referred.

Petition of William G. Peckham referred to committee on city property to report at next meeting.

LIBEL, SUIT.—Interesting to Newspaper Publishers.—On a motion of intervention in the case of White against Potter, (a suit for libel in which a verdict was returned for defendant) Judge Storer remarked that every man's reputation for solvency was a matter of public discussion connected with the commercial business of the country, and if a publication, such as that charged in defendant's newspaper, was made from good motives, and without malice, and that the party made all the reparation in his power afterwards, the jury might well refuse to give damages, or merely nominal damages. Newspapers in these days have become the chroniclers of all public events, and whatever is proper for business men to know, the editor, being guarded in his manner of stating facts, and publishing nothing but what he supposed at the time he had good authority to state, would have the right to publish in his newspaper. But if he published anything of the kind, wantonly, unnecessarily, and with an intention to injure, he would of course be liable. If he published anything merely as the business history of the day, and what was supposed to be the common understanding or general report in the community; the implication of malice would be rebutted from the circumstances in the case. But while newspapers would be allowed to publish for the benefit of the commercial world any thing connected with the price of stocks or with the solvency of individuals, from good motives and on proper evidence, yet the practice of publishing under the local head matters connected with domestic life, interfering as it frequently does with the peace, and happiness of families, was not to be tolerated, and no protection can be claimed for it.

In the present case, the Court could not set aside the verdict of the Jury, as they believed substantial justice had been done—that the party did not intend to injure the plaintiff, and it was clearly in evidence that his credit had not been injured.

Cin. Commercial.

WYANDOT CORN.—This is the name given to a new variety of Indian corn, first cultivated by J. R. Thomas of Waverly, Illinois, from seed obtained from the Wyandot Indians. It was also cultivated the past summer by J. C. Thompson of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, and by many persons in various parts of the States. It is of such pure white that the flour could be mixed with that of wheat, as other white corn has been before; particularly a kind that was common in New England forty or fifty years ago, under the name of "York chest." The Wyandot corn is said to be very prolific—producing half a dozen stalks from one grain, and several ears upon each stalk. Indeed, one account says twenty-eight sound full ears were gathered from one grain planted. The amount of fodder to it is very large. If half the stories told of this corn are true, the Patent Office should buy the whole crop and distribute it through the country.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Evening Post, under date of the 29th ultimo, communicates the intelligence of the death of the late Queen of France, which we have not seen announced anywhere else.

"It is reported at the moment I write that the poor Queen Maria Amelia, the widow of Louis Philippe, has just breathed her last, at a country place near Genoa, and that her two sons, Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale, who were notified of her illness by telegraph, arrived at her bedside too late to receive her parting blessing. The ball at the Hotel de Ville last night was a very brilliant affair, but their imperial majesties were received with coldness. It is said that the death of the Queen Maria Amelia was known yesterday, but that the dispatches had been kept secret on account of the ball."

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—The following advertisement, which has appeared in some of the New York Journals for some time past, will solve the mystery to those who have wondered how liquors are counterfeited. We give it a free insertion, in the hope that the revelation it makes to those whose eyes ought to be opened, will more than balance the evil it will do in telling where the materials for such transactions may be procured:

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons of spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum; Monongahela and Irish whiskey; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. For sale by Dr. L. Feuchtwanger, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

The Westfield News tells the following:—"A merchant in one of our mountain towns, who is in the habit of purchasing poultry for Messrs Benton & Gowdy, of this town, took in some fine plump looking geese, and was himself considerably taken in at the same time. While congratulating himself upon the purchase, the idea suddenly struck him,—before the seller had left the store,—that even the "plumpitude" of his purchase did not account for the weight, and instituting a post mortem examination, he discovered that the cavity in the interior "was closely packed with salt. The whole five geese contained 13 lbs 13 oz of salt, which at ten cents a pound, the price of good flesh, would make a pretty little profit on the first cost of the salt."

Probably the most valuable astronomical paper read before the American Scientific Association, was that of Prof. Alexander, on the lost planet between Mars and Jupiter. It was, he says, a disk—not a globe, like the other planets,—being only eight miles from pole to pole, while its equatorial diameter was 70,000 miles, or nearly nine times as long as that of the earth. Rolling through space with a rapidity hardly equalled by any of the planetary bodies, the thin slice of a planet could not long hold together. It burst and split into fragments, some of which, thirty-eight in number, have been discovered, and christened by various heathen names.

The dead letter branch of the Finance Bureau was never before so efficient as at present. Nearly one and a half millions of dead letters were opened during the last quarter. Three thousand letters for that period contained money to an amount exceeding \$18,000, about seven eighths of which has been promptly restored to its owners.

Major Winship, of the U. S. Army, died at the residence of his father-in-law, the Hon. Job Pierson, in the city of Troy, Thursday morning.

Intelligence has been received from Athens, that the claims of the Rev. Dr. King, on the Greek Government, have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

A HUSBAND THIRTY YEARS ABSENT.—The Cincinnati Enquirer relates some facts which amply illustrate the old adage of "truth is stranger than fiction." About six years since, Mrs. Martha Wood, accompanied by her son, his wife and a couple of children, arrived in that city from New Bedford, Mass. She stated that she was a widow of twenty-four years' standing, her husband having been a mate of a whaler, which had been lost at sea. A few days since, a gray-headed and toil-worn man called at the residence of Mrs. Wood, and inquiring for the widow, announced himself to her as the long lost husband. The ship in which he had made his last voyage from New Bedford was cast away on the South Sea Islands, and he was one of the few who escaped a watery grave. After enduring almost unheard of privations, he succeeded in reaching his native city, and thence proceeded to Cincinnati, where, after thirty years' absence, he was reunited to the partner of his early joys.

HOW THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT ORIGINATED.—England spent 36 million of pounds in the Revolutionary war, when William of Orange ascended the throne—29 millions thereof had been borrowed. 62 millions were spent in the Spanish war from the 23d of Oct. 1739, to the 30th of April 1748—28 millions borrowed. 112 millions in the war of seven years—60 millions borrowed.

136 millions in the American Revolutionary war from 1774, to the peace made in Paris, the 30th Nov. 1783—120 millions borrowed.

464 millions in the French Revolutionary war from the 1st of Feb. 1793 to the peace of Amiens, 1802—200 millions borrowed.

1156 millions in a war with Bonaparte from April 1803 to the 18th June 1814—388 millions borrowed, and 771 millions raised by taxes.

TESTIMONIAL.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial gives an account of a magnificent public dinner which was given at the Grand Hotel de Louvre, in Paris, to Charles L. Fleischmann, Esq., by the American commissioners and exhibitors at the Great Exhibition, in honor of the eminent services which he rendered his country as commissioner and jurymen at the exhibition. Mr. Fleischmann's department was mechanics and manufactures, in which he displayed remarkable knowledge. Several distinguished Frenchmen attended the dinner.

The correspondent also remarks that the Hotel de Louvre, the new American hotel is a complete success; it accommodates a thousand persons, and yet is obliged to refuse admittance to travelers every day for want of accommodations.

SETTING TYPE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Ah Yong is the name of a Chinese compositor in the Sierra Citizen office. He sets up manuscript and printed copy with the greatest facility, without knowing the least of what it is about. He saves "foreigners," "six bits," and a few more words, information of which he learned, probably from the tax collector. The Citizen says he acquired his art in the China Mail office, at Hong Kong, but failed to learn to speak even tolerable broken English. He seems to set up type by a strong effort of memory and comparison—looking at the manuscript letter and remembering what metallic letter corresponds with it, much the same as an unlearned printer would set Greek manuscript in Roman letter.

An elderly member of strong abolition propensities calls on the brethren (through the Meriden Transcript) "to awake"—and asks— "Shall Liberty's birthright bequeathed by our fathers, For cotton and Union be recklessly sold?"

The editor of the Transcript thinks it is a question "that comes home to the bosoms of many." An old bachelor desires to respond as follows:—"Oh! sister, be quiet; you're too overbearing. For the storm of ryming immortal can weather, And we cannot but laugh, when you tell us you're wearing Both cotton and wool in your bosom together!"

A boy is very mischievous in his habits. Master Smith's pockets were emptied the other day, and found the contents to consist of the following articles. Sixteen marbles, one top, an oyster shell, two pieces of brick, one dough-nut, a piece of curry-comb, a paint brush, three wax ends, a handful of corks, a chisel, two knives, a skate strap, three buckles, and a dog-eared primer.

LAUNCH OF U. S. STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE.—Another of the six steam frigates, the Roanoke, was launched at Norfolk on Thursday last. The old ship was not entirely suitable for launching of a vessel of such immense length; and when she was afloat, it was discovered that she had sprung several ribs and a couple of planks, and was leaking. The injury will be shortly repaired.

Four hundred and ninety five married men, in the employ of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company received a free turkey each for Thanksgiving. At the same time, Mr. Maynard Barrister, one of the engineers, who, in 1840, was thrown from his engine, ran over, and had one of his legs taken off, was presented a gold watch.

THE PILGRIM MONUMENT.—A circular has been addressed by the President and other executive officers of the American State Council of Massachusetts, "To the Brethren of the American Orders, Greeting," commending to their aid and support the present undertaking to erect a monument to the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

The ship Giglio Star which left Liverpool for Melbourne on the sixth of January last, with nearly five hundred souls on board, has not arrived at her destination, and is now posted at Floyd's as a missing ship—a course seldom adopted until all hope of a vessel turning up is nearly exhausted.

In the French Army, the soldiers, during the winter, wear wooden bottom shoes. The result is the French army is less afflicted with toothache and rheumatism than any army in the world. A wooden bottom shoe is always dry—a fact that should give them preference.

One of the incidents of the passage of the barque William and Jane, which arrived at New York a day or two since from Hamburg, was the marriage in one day of seven couples.

A FACT NOT KNOWN.—In nine cases out of ten, coughs, may be cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—A single trial is all that is needed to prove this.

Three sellers of spoiled meat, at Memphis, were recently sent to the workhouse for sixty-four days. Served 'em right.

Gunpowder which was 10 cents a pound in New York on the opening of the war, has advanced to 20 cents.

A TROUT LIVING IN A WELL. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.—Mr. F. Hoyt, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from South East, New York, November 19th, says: "Can any one tell how long a trout will live? Twenty-five years the last summer I came on the farm where I now am. Almost the first work I did after getting in my spring crops, was to drain a bog swamp, the outlet of which leads into the Croton river. I had an old Scotchman to do ditching. One day he brought me a little trout fish about the size of a man's little finger, in his whiskey jug, (by the by, we used a little on the farm then, and not since then.) I put it into the well near the house, and it is there now, grown to a goodly size,—say about a foot long, and large in proportion. It has been fed by very little; once in a while some one throws in a grasshopper or cricket, to see him catch it. The well is thirty feet deep, and water hard, and settles down nearly to the bottom, and then again rises to near the top. He has been taken out a few times to clean the well, but not for the last five years."

Friday last I got a grasshopper, the last one I expect to see this fall, and gave it to him. The water is now twenty-five feet deep, but it hardly touched the surface before he had it. If any one has a fish older than mine I would like to know it."

COMFORT FROM COMPARISON.—We are taxed to death, here in Gotham,—but we are no worse off, it would seem, than our Boston neighbors. Our Comptroller's estimates for the fiscal year 1856, as we showed the other day, involve an increase of \$632,032 over those of the present year, and make a total of nearly six and a half millions of dollars, (exactly, \$6,475,855.43.) This is certainly an inordinate expenditure, and is more than ten dollars per head for every man, woman, and child in the city. But the two-and-a-quarter millions spent in Boston is two cents short of FORTY DOLLARS a head for every man, woman and child living there, taking the figures of the census of the present year, which gives the population at the largest number. A statement based on the census of 1850, would make the amount of this onerous capitation tax more than sixteen dollars. So let us give thanks,—and think ourselves well off, we are not in Boston. We feel, after this, as if we could stand a little more plundering of our city treasury, without grumbling.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A GIANT.—The attendants at one of our banks, on Saturday forenoon, were greatly surprised to see enter their banking room a man entitled, in every sense of the word, to be called a giant. As he came in, although he wore a cap, he was obliged to stoop slightly to enter the door. A subsequent measurement showed that the doorway measured exactly seven feet in height. His limbs, although hardly in proportion to his height, were very large. The money changers were completely nonplussed at the sight of this visitor, and could hardly keep their countenances to pay a check which he offered. The high railing or fence which usually sets upon the counter and conceals inside operations, proved useless in this case, as the man easily looked over it, the top not coming as high as his shoulders. The giant we believe is a farmer, and hails from Littleton.

Ebony wood is extremely hard, and is susceptible of a very fine polish. Its color is black, red, or green. The black is most esteemed, and is imported principally from Madagascar and the Isle of France. Red ebony, so called, though its color is brown, striped with black, is less correct, and is also brought from Madagascar. The green is softer than either of the other kinds, yields a fine green tincture, which is employed in dyeing, and is brought from the West Indies. The best kind is jet black, and free from knots or reddish veins. Ebony is imitated by subjecting the pear tree to a hot decoction of galls, and when this is dry, applying ink with a stiff brush. It is used for various mechanical and other purposes.—*Boston Post.*

UNEXPECTED MEETING.—There are two brothers of this city who follow the seas, who had not had the good fortune to be at home at the same time, nor to see each other's faces elsewhere, for a period of six years, until a few days since. It then happened, on Sunday morning last, that they both arrived in Salem simultaneously, from different ports in South America, each one in a Salem vessel; and both vessels arrived at the same hour, six o'clock in the morning the brothers both landing on the same wharf, within a few minutes of each other, after these years of separation. The incident of this meeting was as interesting as the coincidence was surprising.

MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.—The abandonment by the government of the Navy station at Memphis, Tennessee, is not taken at all kindly by the people of that city. A portion of the grounds were sold on the 26th ult., for \$100,000. Enough has been reserved for ropewalk purposes. Soon after the sale, at the suit of a number of citizens, the State Chancellor granted a writ of injunction to restrain the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, the purchasers; and other parties, from purchasing further on the premises. There are said to be some nice legal points and important pecuniary interests involved, which will be argued at once.

NEW AMERICAN STEAMER.—The mammoth steamer New York, building for Cornelius Vanderbilt, will be launched at New York on Monday next. This vessel is of 5000 tons burden, and is the largest ever constructed on this continent, though the Adriatic, now building for the Collins line, is of nearly the same tonnage. The keel of the New York was laid in April last. She will ply between New York and Havre. One account says that she is to be called the Cornelius Vanderbilt.

MAN SHOT.—Mr. Joseph Wheaton, twenty-five years of age, was shot by New Oyster Saloon, kept by Mr. Day, on Westminster street, last night about eight o'clock. From the signs which we could gather, it is that William Edwards, and several others, entered the saloon, and commenced a row on O. D. Day, son of the proprietor, at Edwards, but missing his ball entered the side of Mr. Day, who was coming in at the door, attracted by the noise, killing him only. Mr. Day, senior, then rushed forward with a knife, striking him in the right side, and inflicting a frightful wound. Messrs. Wm. and O. D. Day, Mr. Edwards, were arrested and taken to the watch house. Joseph S. Wheaton, who thus tragically lost his life by a bullet intended for her, was a young man about twenty years of age, until recently a clerk in the drug store of Chambers & Calder. He was a member of the First Light Infantry Co., and of the Water-Works station, and was quite a favorite with his companions. His mother, we are, resides on High Street.

PROVIDENCE PAPERS 20th.

MILITARY CONVENTION.—In answer to call of Maj. Gen. Burnside, delegates from the several military companies in the city, assembled yesterday at the armory in Marine Barracks in this city. The convention was presided over by General Burnside, who conducted its business with ability and dignity. It was resolved that the General Assembly at its early session, for amendments to the law, which past experience had shown to be desirable. Various resolutions were passed expressive of the views of the convention, in relation to that subject, and a committee appointed to report to the Assembly, which committee reported at an adjourned meeting to be held in this city on the second Wednesday of the session of the Assembly. The report was fully represented, and general good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout.—*Providence Transcript.*

FIGHT IN NEW YORK GROWING OUT OF BAKER CASE.—New York, Dec. 19.—There was last evening a serious riot at the Hotel, arising from matters connected with the late Baker and Poole tragedy—party of fighting men, friends of Baker, entered the hotel, who by an attack on an individual named H. Walde, who was foreman of the coroner's inquest in the case of Poole. Other parties were involved in the result was that one of the waiters the establishment was so badly injured it is thought he cannot live, and several others were badly hurt. The rioters raged.

NAVAL.—The new steam frigate Merrimack, Commodore Gregory, will leave Boston in about a week, on a trial trip, to visit six months. Lieutenant M. P. Jones and Master J. W. Dunnington are the only officers yet detailed for her. The Merrimack will be furnished with forty men only, although she is pierced for twenty.

A HANDSOME FORTUNE.—G. W. Douglas, Esq., formerly the senior partner of the firm of Douglas & Co., of this city, reports on the John L. Stephens to-morrow, a New York, carrying with him the handsome sum of one hundred and eleven thousand dollars in cash, the earnings of ten years application to business.

THE PRESENT NATIONAL DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN is \$794,645,018, with an annual interest of \$22,567,355. The Economist adds.—“The present war has added already 160,000,000 to this debt, and the war has hardly commenced.

A GENOA paper announces a discovery of Rancid, in Egypt, of a great number of coins of the period of the Ptolemies, together with some other Egyptian antiquities, said to be of great interest. A guard has been placed over the ground to prevent the dispersion of these treasures.

It appears from the books of the St. Johnsbury post office that a single individual in that village takes seventeen weekly newspapers and four monthly magazines. This liberal patron of the periodical press derives his daily income from his daily readings.

Osgood, the painter, met a rich New York widow on board the steamer which took him abroad in the fall, married her soon after arriving, and has gone on a wedding tour to Egypt.

Robert Williams has been arrested in New York for passing a counterfeit bill on the Merchants' Bank of Providence, R. I.

NEW YORK GRAIN MARKET.

The demand for wheat continues moderate, and with large receipts for the season, prices of the poorer qualities have slightly receded—very two cents. White, Canada at \$2.16; White Southern, \$2.20; Red Tennessee, \$2.10; good Red Milwaukee, \$1.94; \$1.95; damaged to good Red Southern, \$1.70 to \$1.95; and Red Ohio, \$1.90. Rye is in active request, for export to the North of Europe, and also for home trade, with sales closing at \$1.30 a \$1.31. Barley remains dull; sales common two-rowed at \$1.20. Oats are in a large supply, but with a good demand, previous prices are supported; Jersey may be quoted at 43 cents, state 45 to 52 and Western 52 to 54. The corn market is without material change; sales closing at 95 to 98 cents for mixed Western, 95 to 102 for White Southern, 98 to 100 for Round Yellow, 100 to 102 for Round White, and 99 to 95 for Yellow Southern.

BRIGHTON MARKET THURSDAY LAST.

At market 1300 Beef Cattle, 150 Steers, 1100 Working Oxen, 61 Cows and Calves, 3000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1000 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra \$8.50; 1st quality \$8.00; 2d do, \$7.25; 3d do, \$6.75; ordinary \$5.50.

Hides—7c per lb. Tallow 9c.

Pigs—81c. Calf Skins, 12c.

Stags—Yearlings none. Two years old, \$14 to \$19. Three years old \$18 to \$24.

Working Oxen—\$100, 115, 125 to 140.

Cows and Calves—\$20, 25, 30 to 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Extra \$5, 6, 9.

Swine—Pigs 7c; retail \$4.00; fat hogs, 6c.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET.

The market for oil has been very quiet the past week. The transactions coming to our knowledge are sales of 100 barrels each at 81c, 100 do inferior at 77c, and 100 do at 71c per gallon. In Fairhaven 600 lbs coconut oil was sold at 15c per lb, (equal to 117c per gallon), 4 mos.

WHEAT—Is also quiet and we have no sales to report. A lot of 10,000 lbs was shipped to Europe the past week upon speculation.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER, 1855.	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
22 SATURDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
23 SUNDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
24 MONDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
25 TUESDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
26 WEDNESDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
27 THURSDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
28 FRIDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
29 SATURDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19
30 SUNDAY	7 27	7 44	7 51	7 58	8 05	8 12	8 19

Full Moon 22d day, 6th hour, 60 m. morning.

New Advertisements.

Auction & Commission Business.

WILLIAM S. VOSE, RESPECTFULLY offers his services as Auctioneer, and will attend to a general commission business. Will buy and sell land; hire and let houses; and will furnish strangers with a list of all houses to let, or sell, to enable them to make their own bargain. All that have houses to let for the next season are invited to give the names and street, and price to

WILLIAM S. VOSE, Key street.

Dec 22.

NEWPORT BANK.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of this institution are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking Room Wednesday, January 2d, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Also, that a Semi-Annual Dividend has been declared payable on and after January 2d, 1856.

H. C. STEVENS, Cashier.

Dec 22.

TEACHER WANTED.

THE Public School Committee will meet on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 25, at the School House in Clarke Street, at half past 2 o'clock, for the purpose of examining candidates for teacher in the Boys' Primary School, Mill st.

Dec 22.

WILLIAM CEMETERY.

AFTER December 31st, 1855, the minimum price of lots will be twenty-five dollars.

By order of the Trustees.

H. E. TURNER, Treasurer.

Dec 22.

NOTICE.

THE AMERICAN ORDER will meet at the Headquarters THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Dec. 22d, at 8 o'clock.

By order.

THE PRESIDENT.

Dec 22.

CORN & FLOUR.

RUSSELL'S Maryland CORN, 2000 barrels Genuine and CHOICE Flour, 1000 lbs Baltimore Flour, 600 lbs Genesee Flour, 25 barrels of Bag Flour.

In store, and for sale by

J. H. & G. W. PERRY.

Dec 22.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

50 PACKAGES Prime Dairy Butter, 60 Boxes Cheese, for sale by

J. H. & G. W. PERRY.

Dec 22.

HAY AND STRAW.

150 Bales Timothy Hay, 100 Bales Straw, for sale by

J. H. & G. W. PERRY.

Dec 22.

THIS DAY.

The Sloop Mexico will sail for New York THIS DAY, for freight apply to

J. J. COGGESHALL.

Dec 22.

LONDON BOOKS.

The Rhine—its Picturesque Scenery and Historical Associations, with twenty fine engravings on steel, by the best artists, from drawings by F. Foster. Royal 8vo, elegantly printed, and embellished with designs by Geo. Thomas—rown 8vo.

Cooper's Poetical Works, illustrated.

Milton's Poetical Works, illustrated.

Robinson Crusoe, illustrated by Harvey & Whimper.

Sandford & Merton, illustrated with twenty-five engravings.

The Book of Celebrated Poems, containing forty one of the most popular poems in the English language, with eighty fine illustrations by Cooper, Henry Meadows, &c. 8vo, cloth, beveled antique gilt edges.

London City Tales. 6vol.—illustrated covers illustrated.

For sale by

A. J. WARD, 99 Thames St.

Dec 22.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

Rose Wood Writing Desks; Writing Cases; Portfolios; Wash Stands; Reticles; Ladies' Work Boxes; Parian Vases and Pitchers; Alabaster Inkstands and Boxes; Color Boxes; Sewing Birds; Pearl Shell Buttons; Cases of Mathematical Instruments; Globes, Game of Anagrams; The War in the East; The Boy and his Horse; Changing figures; Solitaire; Lotto; The Bell and Hammer; The Merchant; Jack Straws; Transparent Slates; Fancy Boxes in Nests, &c. &c.

For sale by

C. E. HAMMETT, Jr., 124 Thames St.

Dec 22.

GAMES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

THE new and popular game of the Allied Armies, Shakespeare's Game, Nine Men's Morris, The Mansion of Happiness, Robbery and his Pupils, The Seven Rascals, Doctor Fuzzly, with a variety of others. Also, Puzzles, Dissections, Dominoes, Chess, &c. &c. Notice is given that many novelties in fancy goods just received by

HENRY TINDALE.

Sign of the Gold Watch & Spectacles.

Dec 22.

Heffner's Army Razors.

A SUPPLY of these celebrated razors just received by

HENRY TINDALE.

Dec 22.

COURT OF PROBATE, NEWPORT, DECEMBER 17, 1855.

UPON the petition in writing of Samuel S. Peckham, Administrator on the estate of JAMES SHAW.

late of Newport, deceased, testator insolvent, representing that the personal estate of said deceased in the hands of the administrator is insufficient to pay all the just debts of the deceased as allowed by the commissioners of said estate, in the sum of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars and eight cents, and praying that he may be authorized in his capacity of administrator, to sell at public auction all the right, title and interest which said James Shaw had at the time of his death, in and to so much of the real estate of said James Shaw, as will be sufficient to raise said sum with incidental expenses. The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a court of probate to be held at the city clerk's office in Newport on Monday the 14th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

Dec 22.

B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

COURT OF PROBATE, NEWPORT, DECEMBER 17, 1855.

HENRY BULL makes application in writing to this court, to appoint him or some other suitable person to administer on the estate of

PRIEST C. BULL.

late of Newport, single woman, deceased, intestate, she having left estate. The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a court of probate to be held at the city clerk's office in Newport on Monday the 14th of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Notice is ordered to be given thereof for three successive weeks in the Newport Mercury, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard thereon.

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B. B. HOWLAND, Prob. Clk.

Miscellaneous.

Mechanics' Association Lectures.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure of announcing that the second Lecture of the Course will be delivered in AQUINER HALL, on Thursday evening, December 21st, at 7 o'clock, by

CHARLES L. BACON, Esq., of New York.

The following Gentlemen will lecture during the course—

REV. DOCT. THOMAS M. CLARK, of Providence.

PROF. GEORGE J. CHASE, Brown University.

CHARLES L. BACON, Esq., of New York.

REV. SAMUEL DODGE, of this city.

J. V. LEWIS.

REV. STUART KING.

Other Lectures will be announced hereafter.

Tickets for the course of twelve lectures one dollar and fifty cents, for sale at the Book Store and at Tilly's Periodical Depot.

Members' tickets may be procured of the Committee.

Dec 1.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

As the Holiday season is approaching, I would respectfully invite the attention of those in quest of HOLIDAY PRESENTS to the most splendid and varied assortment of rich FANCY ARTICLES ever before presented, among which are—

Traveling and Dressing Cases, Ojar and Toilet Cases, Reticles, Cases, Purses, Boxes, Book-gammon Boards, Muslin Boxes, Garter Cases, Surprise do, Writing Case, Pate-Faillies, Engraving and Card Boxes, Watch Cases, T-room-cases, elegant Scissors in cases, Opera Glasses, Ivory Baskets, Match Boxes, Colored Stands, Toilet Tablets, Parlor Bells, Silver Mirrors, Paper Weights, Letter Balances, Pyrotechniques, China Dolls, all sizes, Bique Vases, Figures, Pitchers, &c. Bronze Ware, Saxony Vases. A great variety of fancy articles, Soap, Cologne, Extract, Ivory, Rosewood and Pearl Hair Brushes, Purses, Fine China, Engraving Oil and Copper Paints, Pans, Plated Ware, Silver Ware, together with an extended stock of articles in my line.

Purchasers may feel assured that every article purchased of me will be as low as can be obtained from any other dealer.

HENRY TINDALE, 138 Thames Street, Sign of the Gold Watch & Spectacles.

RICH STANDARD GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Nothing can be more appropriate, useful or ornamental as HOLIDAY GIFTS, than articles of rich Plated and Silver Ware. The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of rich Silver Plated Castors, Pickers, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Cups, Butter Dishes, Sugar Baskets, Candle Sticks, Silver Lamps, Tea Caddies, Goblets, Wine Stands, &c., of the first quality, manufactured to order, and being desirous of closing the season with the same, is disposed to offer such articles as purchasers may select, at prices far below the usual standard.

O. hand, as usual, a fine assortment of Silver Gongs, Forks, Spoons, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, &c. and also a large stock of Silver Tea Sets, Fruit Knives, Jolly Spoons, Fancy Salt and Mustard Spoons, and every other article in the line, stock warranted of the finest quality, and all articles engraved gratis. In the best manner, by

HENRY TINDALE, Sign of the Gold Watch & Spectacles, 138 Thames Street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Canvases in rolls—large and small, on Stretchers, oval and square.

Brushes—T, B, C, and all kinds of Camel Hair.

Mill-board for sketching.

Poppy Nut, and Drying Oils.

Mastic and Copal Varnish.

Palettes, Scotch Boxes, colored Pencil Chalks, Watercolor and Ivory Colored Pencils, &c. &c. Oshorn's Water Colors in Boxes—India Ink, India Rubber, lead Pencil, &c. &c.—any article not on hand furnished at one day's notice.

For sale by

HAZARD & CASWELL, Oct 13 137 Thames street, next Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE NEW YEAR.

WE would respectfully give notice to our numerous customers, that their accounts will be ready for settlement at the commencement of the New Year, and will be settled with promptness and cheerfulness as we have served them. All persons having demands against us will please call and receive their money or receipts.

NEWTON BROTHERS, Newport, December 8, 1855.

THE UNDER-SIGNED hereby gives notice to all persons having demands against said estate to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make payment.

ISAAC M. W. ADAMS, Executor.

Newport, Dec. 8, 1855.

NEW FLUID LAMP.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large lot of Starr, Fellows & Co's Patent Fluid Lamp, with the Girardine Wick. This lamp burns with a clear, strong light, and for reading and writing purposes is superior to gas. Chimneys and shades are used and the light can be regulated as perfectly as gas light, and has no equal for lighting Parlors, Reading Rooms, &c. &c.

WM. H. BLISS, 117 Thames st.

Sept 29.

Important to Mechanics.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now selling off his well assorted stock of Hard and Soft Wood Lumber, consisting of

BLACK WALNUT, WHITE WOOD, CHERRY, OAK, &c. &c. &c. J. M. K. SOUTHWICK, No. 60 Long Wharf.

Oct 27.

AMERICAN PAINT AND GREASE EXTRACTOR.

WILL remove Tar, Paint, White Grease, Oil, Wax, and all kinds of Grease, Gums, Resins, Colours, and even fine Rubbers and Lacers, in a few minutes, and leave the surface clean and bright. This article can be relied upon, even where paint is dried and baked. Every family should have it on hand. Prepared only by

HAZARD & CASWELL, 12 Washington Street & 137 Thames street.

Lumber and Building Materials.

PLASTER, Spruce and Cedar SHINGLES, LATHS and CLAPBOARDS together with a good assortment of TIMBER JOIST and BOARDS.

PAVED LUMBER of all kinds needed, well seasoned and of good quality.

LIME, BRICK and CEMENT, at reasonable prices, for CASH at

HAMMETT'S, Lumber Yard, Newport, R. I.

June 16.

BRICKS.

THE subscriber having made an arrangement with the first Brick Works in the country, for the sale of bricks, will have on hand all kinds by the car or in quantities to suit, and will sell at the market price. A suitable cargo is now discharging at Williams wharf.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Foot of Dominion St.

June 2.

TO LET.

The Albion Farm, pleasantly situated in Middletown, now occupied by Rowland Lewis, containing about 60 acres of land, with house and suitable outbuildings in good order.

For terms, &c., apply to

ALFRED SMITH, Dec 1 1855.

FURS: FURS!

F. LAWTON & BROTHERS, 74 Thames St. are now prepared with their stock of Furs for the coming winter, and offer a good assortment of Cape, Victoria, and Cuffs, in Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Black Lynx, and Mountain Rabbit, which will be sold at the very lowest prices.

Nov 17.

Clothing.

FURNISHING GOODS, Hats and Caps, Kerseys, Sevens, Flies, Pansies, Broad Cloths, Cambrics, Doe Skins, Satinets, Vestings, &c., &c., selling very cheaply.

Oct 13.

T. C. McFORD'S.

CHILDREN'S BELTS.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale low, forty dozen Children's Leather Belts, at 14c, Thorne at

April 14.

JACOB WEAVER.

Auction Sales.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WHEREAS by the consideration of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Newport within and for the County of Newport, H. Y. Cranston & Son, of the City and County of Newport, Attorneys at Law, returned judgment with and against Eliphaz Baker, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Lumber Merchant, said Gentleman, for the sum of \$23.50 debt or damages, and \$5.55 cost of suit, amounting in the whole to the sum of \$29.05, as appears of said record; and whereas by the consideration of the aforesaid court holden at the same time and place, George R. Hazard, of the same Newport, recovered judgment against the aforesaid Eliphaz Baker, for the sum of \$192.63 debt or damages, and \$5.55 cost of suit, amounting in the whole to the sum of \$198.18; and whereas by the consideration of the court of justice of the city of Newport, Eliphaz Baker, master of schooner Anna, of Barnstable, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recovered judgment against the aforesaid Eliphaz Baker, for the sum of \$20.00 debt or damages, and \$2.25 costs of suit, amounting in the whole to \$22.25; and whereas by the consideration of the court of justice of the city of Newport, Eliphaz Baker, master of schooner Anna, of Barnstable, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recovered judgment against the aforesaid Eliphaz Baker, for the sum of \$20.00 debt or damages, and \$2.25 costs of suit, amounting in the whole to \$22.25; and whereas by the consideration of the court of justice of the city of Newport, Eliphaz Baker, master of schooner Anna, of Barnstable, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recovered judgment against the aforesaid Eliphaz Baker, for the sum of \$20.00 debt or damages, and \$2.25 costs of suit, amounting in the whole to \$22.25; 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